

The McGill Daily

Volume 79, Number 22

Monday, October 23, 1989

Over 1000 march against fee hike

by Rob Macfarlane

About 1000 students from across Montréal, chanting "Non au dégel, pour le droit à l'éducation," gathered in front of the Arts Building on Wednesday to protest anticipated tuition fee increases.

At 15h30, the protesters marched downtown, enduring freezing temperatures and occasional snow flurries. The march ended with a rally at the Hydro Québec building on René-Lévesque, which houses Premier Bourassa's Montréal offices.

About 50 McGill students participated in the demonstration. John Fox, VP External of the SSMU, said "I'm disappointed... but this number of students on the campus will help wake up students" to the issue.

Bystanders observing the demonstrators on campus expressed little sympathy for their cause. Student Llewelyn Davis said, "Put (tuition fees) up to the national level... The university needs money and everyone should pay." According to student Megan Filmer, "It doesn't strike me as a problem. I don't mind paying more."

Said Fox, "We're here representing all students, even those who didn't want to go (to the protest)... To those people, I say, 'You should

have been at the General Assembly.'"

At the Hydro-Québec building, Eric Darier, VP External for the PGSS, said, "Traditionally, McGill has not been here. But today that's changing. We're sending a message to Premier Bourassa... McGill

is here today." The crowd responded with chants of "Solidarité!"

Speakers stressed the issue of accessibility. Monique Anhelson, VP External for the Concordia University Students Association, told the crowd, "We all deserve the

right to an education... If tuition fees go up, twenty percent of students will drop out... Universities would get only \$75 million from doubling tuition fees. If the government would pay just a bit more, we could have a non-elitist system accessible to everyone."

In contrast, John Fox stuck to the SSMU's official position in his speech. "Tuition fees are no substitute to a strong commitment from the government to its education system. This is something your government has steadfastly refused to give. Until it does—until Québec makes a serious commitment to its postsecondary education system—tuition fee hikes will not alleviate the funding crisis and McGill students will not accept them."

The SSMU Executive has decided that conditions it has given for agreeing to tuition hikes were not being met. On this basis, SSMU

opposes tuition fee increases "at the present time."

Jeff Begley, external co-ordinator for l'Association nationale des

étudiantes et étudiants du Québec, told the *Daily*, "Obviously, we would have liked more people. I think that the weather affected it."

"We weren't disappointed. We were happy with the media cover-

age. All the newspapers had stories (on Thursday). That's quite satisfying," he added. Begley thought premier Bourassa had gotten the students' message.



Daily photo by Dennis Sagwitz

Idiocy at Bordeaux

Unequal status for prisoners

by Eric Smith

Nine Bordeaux prisoners with HIV are demanding the rights most other inmates take for granted, participation in workshops, week-end leave, exercise, and proper nutrition.

The provincial prison system routinely tests inmates for HIV antibodies and quarantines those who show positive results. HIV is widely believed to be the cause of AIDS. HIV is not transmitted through casual contact.

Under this system, prison guards know the HIV status of the inmates, and because of the quarantine, so do all the other prisoners. As a result, inmates with HIV cannot partake in prison activities with others because their lives would be threatened.

So Patrick Gagné, Sylvain La-

roche, and seven others spend 23 hours of the day in the Bordeaux infirmary. Their meals are served on disposable plates and they have no access to television or other recreation like the other inmates.

Week-end leave, which is normally allowed those convicted of petty crimes, is denied. According to Marie Becmans of the Comité des droits des détenu(e)s, one official is said to have told an applicant, "If we give you a pass you'll only go out into the streets and hook."

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Women's rights activist at McGill

Society ignores rape issue

by Linda Gyulai and Jeanne Iribarne

Date and marital rape were made criminal offences in 1983 but many Canadians remain ignorant, or resistant, to the new laws. That was the message of last Wednesday's lecture, "Laura X: When a Woman Says No It's Rape."

The very fact that there is a continued need to sensitize the population to the issue six years after it was settled legally shows society's indifference to the issue.

Yet statistics show the startling extent of the crime. Forty four percent of all women in their lifetime will be victims of sexual assault—and twice as many women are raped by their husbands than by strangers.

Laura X, whose name is intended to protect the anonymity of women through history and their being "owned" by men, is the director of the National Clearinghouse on Date and Marital Rape in the United States and heads the Women's History Research Centre in Berkeley, California. She was active in the

movement that successfully sought the criminalization of date and marital rape in the United States beginning in California in 1981.

In her lecture, Laura X said, "We couldn't get the democratic liberals or the conservatives on our side."

The audience of about 200, which included both women and men, mostly from McGill, saw a videotape of Laura X's 1981 appearance on the American television show *Up to The Minute*, in which she was confronted by a New York City District Attorney who argued marital rape was a non-issue and that it was a woman's responsibility to fulfill her "marital duty."

To the argument that the women's movement is imposing on men's rights by asserting its own, Laura X echoed the words of a famous American suffragette, "To every man his rights and nothing more, to every woman her rights and nothing less."

"What we want is an end to men's privileges over women," she



...Laura X

...from Page 1

said. Many of Laura X's arguments were drawn from her extensive knowledge of legal history.

Less than one percent of cases of date rape are reported to the police. According to McGill Associate Dean of Students Dr. Lynn Butler-Kisber, "Society has not made it easy for individuals to speak out. The victim needs considera-

tion."

She started off the lecture by speaking of rape in the McGill context. Her office is responsible for "sensitizing the population about sexual assault."

Butler-Kisber said she plans to pursue three goals this year. They are education and sensitization, information dissemination, and developing links between the differ-

ent McGill women's groups.

She plans to discuss sexual harassment policy and students' rights at orientation meetings for new students, sensitize McGill security to the issue of sexual assault, and make self-defense courses offered by the Department of Athletics more accessible to McGill women.

"Talk is one thing, action is another," she said. Students must

learn "alcohol and drugs are not an excuse for sexual assault."

A Senate sub-committee on women will look at the efficient allocation of responsibilities among the various groups on campus.

The recently created Advisory

Committee on Women Students' Issues was set up "to support student initiatives like the Walk-safe Network," added Butler-Kisber.

Her concern about sexual assault in the university community

Continued on Page 14

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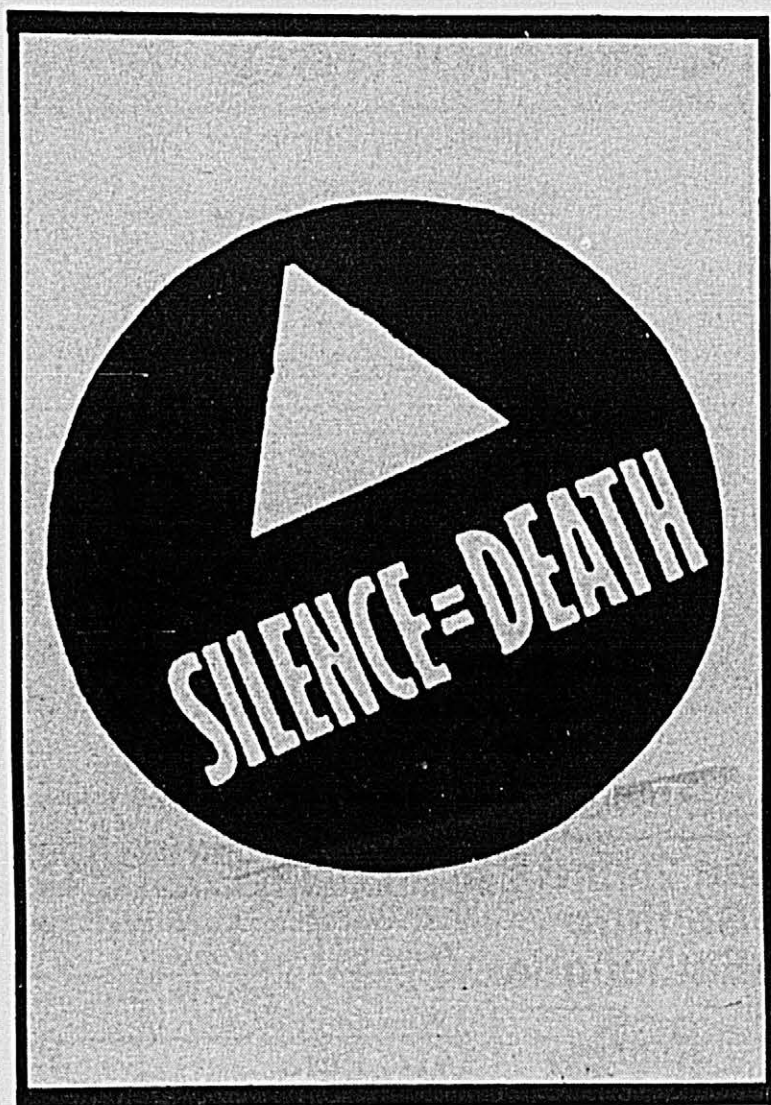
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Activist raps Canada on AIDS

by Nalini Johnson

In a lecture at McGill last week, Dennis Altman, an Australian AIDS-activist, told students that Canadians should stop "looking away" when it comes to addressing the problem of AIDS. AIDS respects no borders, and anyone, regardless of sex, race, or sexual preference can be affected.

According to Altman, who has spent a month working at McGill's Institute of Medicine, Ethics and Law, "There is currently an unfortunate polarization of AIDS patients and the government. We see impatience, lack of funding for expensive AIDS drugs, and disregard for AIDS patients. Dentists and surgeons often refuse to treat them. As well, AIDS patients feel they can do without them. Society needs to rethink these attitudes."

According to Altman, because it was first concentrated in marginalized social groups, such as prostitutes, homosexuals and drug users, the topic of AIDS is avoided by many "decent" Canadians.

Altman said that, although Canada is very similar to Australia, it lags behind Australia in AIDS education and government policy.

While the Australian government has followed the political model of community empowerment, the Canadian government remains "oppressive and controlling" towards the AIDS community—much like Cuba and the

United States, he said.

According to Altman, "In Cuba, testing for HIV positives is mandatory. Those with the disease are placed in concentration camps. Similarly, the U.S. does not allow anybody diagnosed HIV-positive to enter the country."

"In Canada, the response to AIDS has been neglect. What we must do to effectively stop the incidence of AIDS is to reach the people who are most difficult to reach. We resist frank discussion of sexual behaviour. This is counter-productive. We shouldn't reject AIDS discussions just because they may be explicit."

He was struck by Canada's lack of organizations that could mediate between the government and people with AIDS—such as ACT-UP, a New York-based organization that, according to Altman, "is mobilizing sick groups to make demands on the system." A Montreal chapter of ACT Up has recently been formed.

Altman underlined the need for government-subsidized drugs, freedom from discrimination, and guidance to help AIDS groups empower themselves.

"AIDS is manageable. Canada needs to find the political will and skills to make advances in medicine become accessible, and to bring in various forms of expertise united by a common desire to stop the epidemic."

Québec teams paying through the nose

Redmen taken for a ride

by Tim Pryor

The McGill Redmen hockey team, as well as two other Québec university hockey teams, fought to remain in their league this summer, but the price was high and the teams' future in the league look dismal.

The Redmen, along with the only other Québec university hockey teams at Concordia and Trois Rivières, was granted extended "playing privileges" in the Ontario University Athletics Association (OUAA) on four conditions. The three teams must find another league at the end of two years, Ontario teams are exempt from a Québec law requiring certain safety equipment Ontario does not require, they must look into the conduct of Québec referees, and the three must pay increased travel expenses for the Ontario teams.

The 'travel equalization fees' were raised to \$4000. McGill's sports information director, Earl Zuckerman said that originally, Québec teams were only charged a membership fee of about \$1000, "but after that one year there was a lot of grumbling because Québec teams dominated the league." He added that Ontario Universities didn't find it worth the cost of travelling to this province to play the Québec teams.

Peter Barnsley, public relations coordinator for the OUAA, said the OUAA had "saved university hockey in Québec". As a result, he said travel fee increases were justified, noting that Ontario teams "found out how expensive it would be and hadn't planned for it in their teams budgets."

"For Windsor to play McGill costs \$4000 for a weekend," Barnsley added.

According to Zuckerman, despite the already enormous size of the McGill hockey budget, "if they (McGill) wanted to play hockey, they didn't really have a choice." He pointed out that while this was "not as big a problem for Trois Rivières who have dropped most of their sports, McGill has 32 sports" included in the athletics budget.

Al Grazys, the head coach of the Redmen hockey team said these additional funds will not be used at the expense of other sports in the athletic department. He sees "fund raising drives and money raising projects" beyond the existing budget as means necessary in paying these travel fees.

Another condition posed by the OUAA is their refusal to use certain safety equipment demanded by Québec law. Zuckerman said the law "enforces everyone playing hockey in Québec to wear a full visor (covering the full facial area) and a neck protector."

"It's a stupid rule," said Grazys, which

"isolates ourselves and the province." He added it should instead fall under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

Regardless, the OUAA appears to be addressing the need for this safety equipment on its own. Grazys points out that Ontario universities have already approved the equipment in one of the two readings necessary to make a rule change. Peter Barnsley said the issue "will come up at the annual meeting this year."

Grazys sees the OUAA complaints about officiating as fabrications due to a language barrier. "To be realistic, it [the language barrier] has to be valid, especially in Trois Rivières," said Grazys. He added, "they feel like they don't get a fair shake," since the "referee doesn't speak english and the fans are all French."

Barnsley, however, said the problem with officiating is "not a question of bias but competence. The language thing is of no value." It is only a problem "specifically with one or two officials" at Trois Rivières.

The Canadian Inter-University Athletic Association sees the OUAA's demands as legitimate. "Québec teams don't have a league so they are fortunate to have the opportunity to go to the OUAA," said executive vice president Bob Pugh.

Pugh added, "We don't dictate to the conferences what to do. We deal with rules of eligibility and championships."

Until the time when Québec teams must reapply for visitor status in the OUAA, they have a few options to consider.

One hope is that the Québec Students Sports Federation (QSSF) will be able to rebuild the Québec men's hockey league that lasted from 1971 to 1988. According to Bernard Gagnon, hockey covenor for the QSSF, cuts in government funding make this an increasingly difficult prospect. The federation itself has been reduced from a staff of 22 to 16 and has been forced to combine primary, secondary, collegiate, and university programmes into one federation. Furthermore, he said that as hockey has become more expensive in terms of transport, personnel, and equipment, a declining economy and lack of university support, especially in French schools has forced them to make their hockey programmes a lesser priority. But, "the QSSF has projects on the table where CEGEP's play universities" Gagnon said.

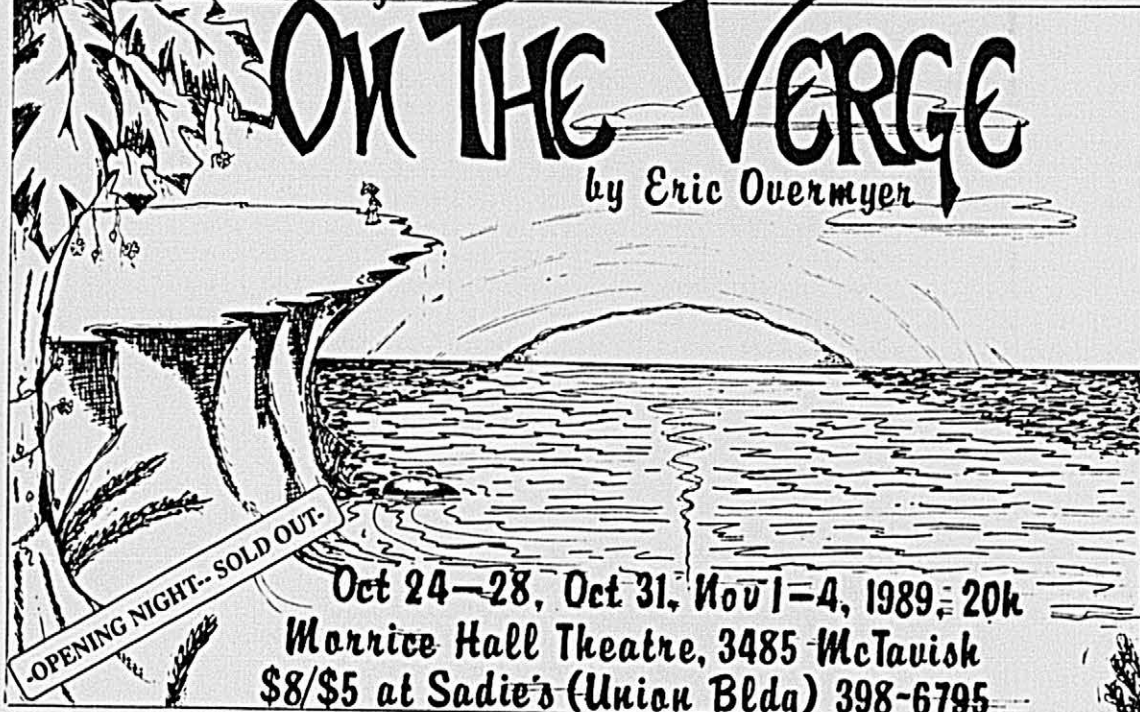
Gagnon as well as Al Grazys also spoke of a potential National University League. Grazys described this as "an eight team university league with three teams from out west, three from Québec, a team from the Maritimes, and a Canadian national team. The league is currently working for sponsorship for air travel, but a decision should be made by mid-December of this year."



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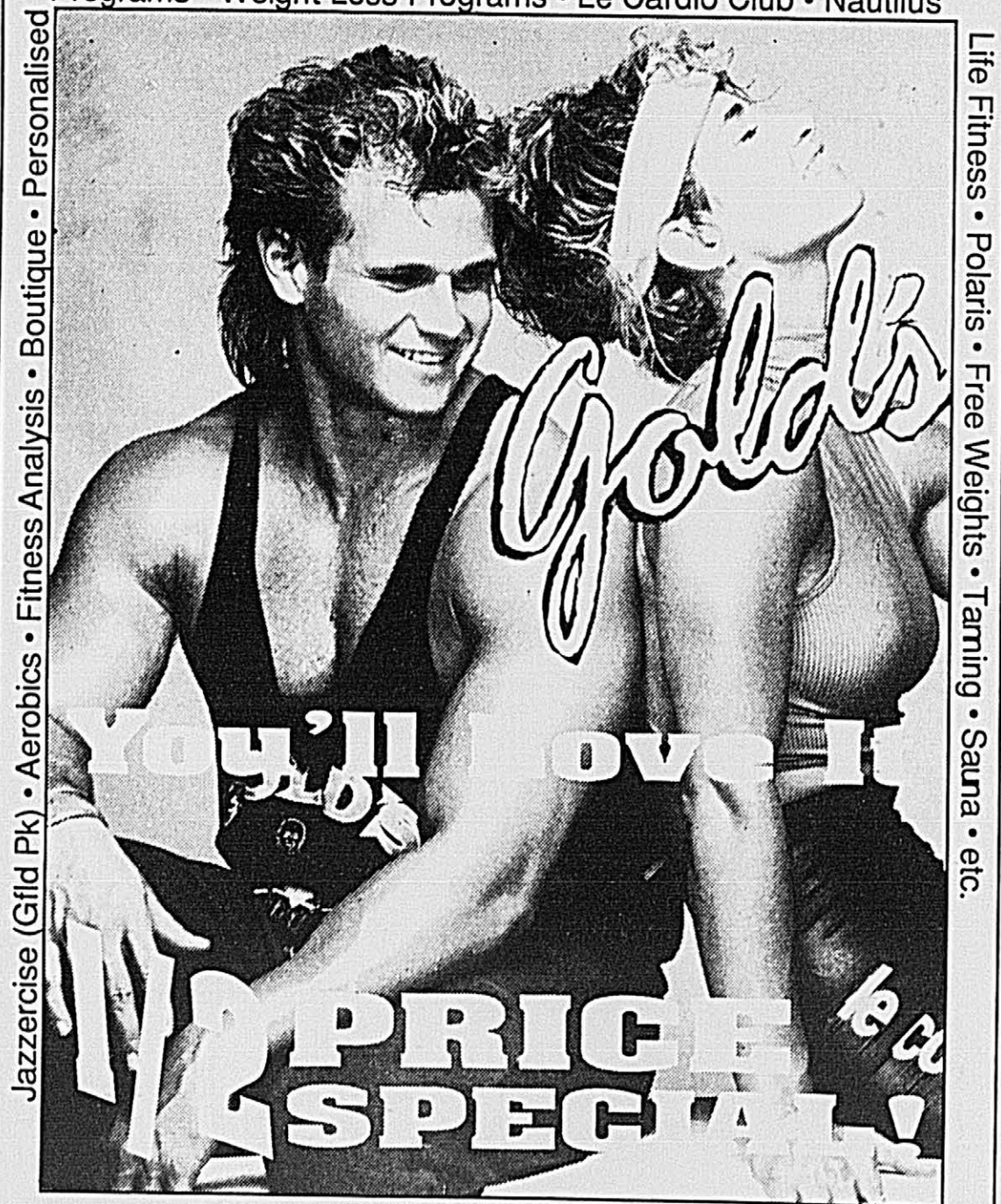


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Irish "terrorists" finally face justice

*There were six men in Birmingham
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They were picked up and locked up
And framed by the law
And the filth got promotion
And they're still doing time
For being Irish in the wrong place
And at the wrong time*

When the Pogues released their 1987 album *If I Should Fall From Grace With God*, the BBC banned a track called "Birmingham Six" because it suggested the British justice system was something less than just in its imprisonment of four people following the 1974 pub bombing in Guildford.

Now all four people convicted in the Guildford bombing have been exonerated after spending fourteen years in jail for a crime they didn't commit.

Gerard Conlon, Patrick Arm, Paul Hill, and Carole Richardson were arrested shortly after the bombing. Their conviction rested only on the testimony of the police officers involved and their confessions were extracted after serious police brutality.

There is no question that the Guildford bombing was an atrocity. When the thirty-two county Ireland becomes a nation, there will be a lot for the IRA to account for.

But in 1974, the English press reacted to the bombing by clamoring for Irish blood, and the police obliged

them, almost randomly.

For the next fifteen years, evidence of falsified documents was covered up. When in 1977, after being arrested for an unrelated incident, an IRA gunman confessed to the Guildford bombing, his admission was ignored. Five Irish people in jail serves Britain better than one.

Civil liberties and fundamental rights operate in a liberal democracy only as long as stability reigns. At the first sign of chaos, they are apt to be suspended when they are needed the most.

Britain's precarious occupation of Northern Ireland has led to the routine suspension of civil rights. Detention without trial is almost commonplace in Northern Ireland—when four suspected IRA gunmen were apprehended in Gibraltar, they were shot on sight.

In the name of National Security, the British State has justified the suspension of even the most basic civil right—freedom of speech. From a ban on the publication of *Spycatcher* to censoring a pop song.

When it comes to Ireland, is Britain afraid that someone might be telling the truth?

May the judged be their judges when they rot down in Hell.

The Pogues
"Birmingham Six"

Eric Smith

—...from Page 6— **Are they a Public Enemy?**

bitch is in trouble 'cos she was so/ Sophisticated."). Both of these are great songs, incidentally—an inconvenient fact that's been common (and problematic) in rock at least since the Stones' "Under My Thumb." But the musical misogyny is further caution against putting Public Enemy forward as righteous activists for positive interracial (or interpersonal) relations.

Adam Jones
Poli Sci MA 1

Anti-Semitic or Anti-Establishment?

To the Daily:

In his article (Public Enemy? Oct. 5), Joe Heath argues that Jews are whites, and perpetuates the predominating racism that exists today in American society. Furthermore, he implicitly alleges that the Simon Wiesenthal Center advertisement against bigotry in music is a means by which Jews hide under the guise of allegations of anti-semitism in order to make "thinly-veiled attacks on the black power movement."

Yes, some Jews may be hostile to the black power movement, just as some blacks may be anti-semitic. Jews, (who, incidentally, are not necessarily white), like blacks, and every other group in society are diverse, and disagree over a variety of issues. The Jews who picketed Spike Lee's film did so independently of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, and they do not represent all Jews. Moreover, these protesters may not have been protesting the Black Power movement, as Roth suggests, but what they perceived, perhaps incorrectly, an anti-semitic sound-track. While the Simon Wiesenthal Center should check their facts more carefully in the future, their advertisement is no more an attack on the Black Power

Movement than it is against the heavy metal music produced by Guns and Roses. It was an attack on specific lyrics from specific songs, and an attack on the overall emerging trend of bigotry in music. Roth's suggestion that Jews use allegations of anti-semitism to preserve their status as whites is unfair, and incorrect. Roth's article unwittingly points out that although Jews may assimilate they are always an identifiable and targetable group.

Leah Simmons
Poli Sci U3

Ed. Note: Heath did not argue that Jews are white.

Public Enemy and Pop Freudians

To the Daily:

I'd like to start off by commending Joe Heath on bringing to light a topic that never seems to get enough attention, the almost hopeless plight of blacks trapped in inner-city ghettos. But at the same time I'd like to be informed on why he does this by taking a wonderful advertisement by the Simon Wiesenthal Center and attempting to show us yet another Jewish-conspiracy theory. The Centre has a world renowned reputation for bringing Nazi war criminals to justice, how dare Mr. Heath condemn it as a propaganda machine that spews out misinformation in support of the "establishment". Mr. Heath's argument shows an unscrupulous misrepresentation of facts.

The message in the ad is simple enough—racist lyrics have made their way into mainstream music, and this must be stopped. How Mr. Heath can suggest that this ad is against the black power movement is beyond my comprehension. He lies. Professor Griff was fired by Public Enemy, but Heath conveniently forgets to mention that he has

since been rehired. And frankly, I believe Griff is a racist. No one makes negative comments about Jews in a newspaper to get back at his friends (as Griff claims).

His argument then criticizes the ad for attributing racist comments by Axl Rose to his group's first album instead of its second. Who does Mr. Heath care so much on which of the albums it is that Axl calls people "Niggers" on? Does it change the racist nature of the statement? It must be part of the great subliminal power of the ad. Mr. Heath then goes on to criticize the ad for not mentioning the "numerous anti-gay statements" made by Public Enemy. So, Mr. Heath, why don't you mention that the Simon Wiesenthal Centre has been at the forefront of bringing Nazi war criminals to justice. Unless, that is, you just don't care.

Heath sums his article up by claiming that, "Perhaps unintentionally, the ad seems to be just a thinly veiled attack of the Black power movement." How in heaven's name can a thinly veiled attack be unintentional? What you are saying is that the Centre thought

it was making a fine public service statement, but somehow, without anyone wanting to do so, the ad became a clever anti-black power article. Give us a break, some of your readers have a bit more intelligence then you give them credit for.

Finally, in your last paragraph you get to what *should* be the crux of your article, the "destroying the power structures which keeps them poor and in the ghetto." Maybe next time you'll write a proper article, showing us how this is being done. Leave the subconscious to Freud, for a Psychology Ph.D. you are not.

Jon Glassman
Arts U1

A mistake to accept de Grandpré's investment theory of education

I got all fat and bloated. No kidding, I couldn't suck in my stomach and my anus was growling.

— anti-tuition demonstrator

How did you feel when Premier Bourassa announced plans to increase tuition fees? If, like the overwhelming majority of McGill students, you participated in neither the Students' Society October 11 General Assembly nor last Wednesday's protest march through downtown Montreal, your answer is probably, "I felt nothing at all."

The apathy is not a big surprise: politicians, university administrators and others who are pushing for fee increases have been fastidious in their campaign to neutralize Quebec students with slick business-minded propaganda. Education, as an abstraction, has come to mean investment, requiring concrete upfront capital and lots of it. Profits come later in the form of a salary.

No one has debased the ambitions of education more than McGill's own chancellor, Jean de Grandpré. Speaking recently to the Conference Board of Canada on tuition hikes, de Grandpré said, "a better financed university will have the ability to carry out its mission—to prepare its graduates for the competitive global economy."

Controlled as it is by business interests, this university serves their needs (at the expense of the needs of students) and as such is an instrument by which the Canadian establishment maintains itself. What could be more obvious?

De Grandpré, and those who subscribe to his narrow views, make a crucial mistake. They assume that university graduates will be able to, and in fact want to, amass wealth. High fees, and de Grandpré suggests exceeding the \$2,500 limit which the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology has set, would be repaid as the graduates thrash their way through the 'competitive global economy.'

De Grandpré also endorses loans to help poor students but stresses they not be 'gifts or grants.' A student graduating with large loans used to pay big tuition fees will be forced to seek high paying work in order to meet loan payments. A person without money who is not interested in management, engineering, medicine, law and those other subjects which fill careerist pockets with cash, would be better off studying independently apart from the university.

Administrators and politicians, even fellow students, have used arguments like those of de Grandpré, though usually less explicitly, to assert an ideology of economic growth in which the university only serves to churn out paper—shuffling cogs. Clearly, if McGill and other universities are to maintain the already small amount of accessibility and freedom of today, de Grandpré and those who agree with him must be removed from positions of influence.

As a measure of how much has changed over the twenty year duration of the tuition freeze, consider the original intent. In 1969, the Quebec government proposed the tuition freeze as a first step toward the abolition of fees, an idea which has received no attention in the current debate.

The problems of university underfunding within Quebec cannot be alleviated through fee hikes without disturbing accessibility. If Jean de Grandpré is serious about improving conditions at McGill, he must realize that were we to accept his suggestions, Quebec youth would be split into two groups: those with cash who enter universities to be outfitted to support the establishment and those without, shut out from school, who educate themselves.

Heather MacKay

—...from Page 6—

to offset some of the negative social impacts of the tuition fee. However, the Loans and Bursaries Program is far from having achieved this aim. In fact, it only allows some financially disadvantaged students to delay the payment of a regressive tax. Furthermore, the Loans and Bursaries Program discriminates against students who are in a dire financial situation although their parents might be well off. It is important to remember that nearly one student out of two do not receive the parental contribution that they are supposed to get according to the Loans and Bursaries Program. A tuition fee increase will make the situation worse.

The obvious solution would be a

combination of the abolition of the tuition fee altogether, and a radical reform of the fiscal system in order to insure that high income earners do pay their fair share of the education cost.

Individuals who are in favour of a tuition fee increase because they want the rich to pay for education, should instead, seriously get involved in a campaign for a progressive income tax system.

In the meantime, today's students should oppose a tuition fee increase to make sure that their children, in 20 years time, will have the opportunity to attend university. It might be too late to complain by then.

Eric Darier
VP External, PGSS

More letters on Page 13

Cheaper to dump than recycle

City policies encourage waste

The few blue boxes around Québec aren't being used for much more than storing records. That's because recycling in Québec is at a stalemate.

The recycling market in Québec is small, and although figureheads like Montréal mayor Jean Doré are championing recycling projects, there exist few legal or economic incentives to recycle in Québec.

Jean Benoit Nadeau

The biggest problem facing both commercial and personal recycling is over-use of landfills for waste disposal, according to environmental experts. Québec landfills are incredibly cheap to use—up to 15 times less than elsewhere.

In contrast, any campaign to recycle trash in Québec is doomed to fail because recycling costs about \$65 a ton.

Meanwhile, landfills like Montréal's gigantic Miron quarry charge about \$12 in so-called "tipping fees" to bury a ton of household trash. Landfills in Toronto are as high as \$105 per ton of garbage—while in the United States, tipping fees can be up to \$200 a ton.

The low prices in Québec have encouraged controversial imports of garbage from outside the province.

According to Daniel Émond, president of Rébuts Solides Canadiens Inc., "Some Ontario refuse collectors found a good way to make profits—instead of burying the Ontario waste in Ontario they bring it to Montréal. Tipping fees are low here and besides, nobody checks where trucks come from when they dump their loads."

Dry waste from Boston was imported to Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships, last spring. American companies made over \$1000 per load.

According to environmental engineer Jean Shoiry, "At the Québec Ministry of Environment, civil servants spend their time making waste management plans for recycling, but tipping fees are kept so low that there is just no economic incentive in Québec to even create a viable recycling market."

Low, low fees

Twenty years ago, the Québec recycling business flourished. Much higher tipping fees were a good incentive to recycle. At that time, recycling companies like Rébuts Solides Canadiens prospered.

Now, because tipping fees are

low, all Québec companies specialising in recycling commercial refuse have closed down—except for Rébuts Solides Canadiens.

Today, according to Émond, "In order to stay in operation, my company has to buy garbage in Toronto and sort it in Montréal. This measure allows us to stay alive until the Montréal landfill is closed, around 1993. Then tipping fees will rise and Québec refuse collectors will be interested in recycling part of their load in order to reduce the costs of burying."

Tipping fees will go up for various reasons—to pay for improving waste disposal technology, as a result of political concern, or because of a lack of landfill sites. Then recycling will really develop, said Shoiry.

"Multinational (waste disposal companies) like WMI (Waste Management Incorporated) are already moving into Québec and if they get in position of monopoly, they will hike tipping fees. I think we'd better do it ourselves," he added. WMI operates 100 000 recycling plants in the United States.

According to Georges Simard, a waste disposal expert, "When Montréal closes Miron quarry in 1993, you will see dozens of cities coming up with decent and efficient waste management plans... But not before."

Municipal wafflers

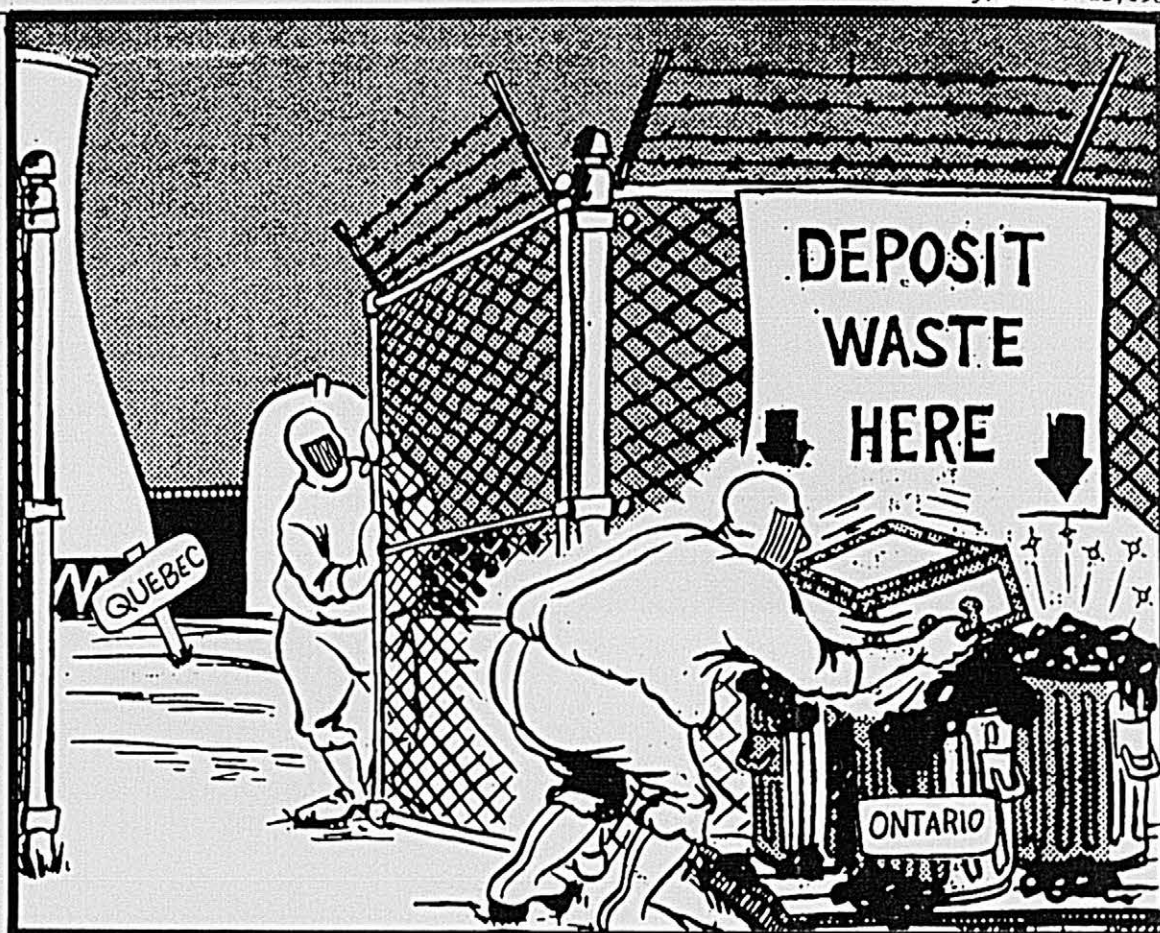
In 1970, the provincial government ordered the 1000 dumps in existence be replaced by less than one hundred authorised landfills. With less competition, tipping fees were expected to go up—but they didn't.

This is because a number of unauthorised dumps still operate, competing with the authorised landfills.

Also, the great majority of landfills are owned publicly, and prices are maintained artificially low. Québec households pay an average of \$20 a year for garbage removal and burying as well.

Cities and townships own 54 out of the 71 sanitary landfills in existence in Québec. As owners and users of their own sites, cities and townships are in a difficult position. They would like to promote household refuse recycling in order to reduce the volume of garbage buried, effectively prolonging the life of their landfill site. On the other hand, implementing tipping fee hikes necessary to justify recycling is politically dangerous.

Jacques Gaudreau, president of the Québec Association of Sanitary Services Contractors, ex-



plained, "Most politicians are not ready to face the electoral backlash caused by an eventual (though necessary) rise of tipping fees." Tipping fees are a political bomb in Québec.

Montréal did, however, attempt to hike fees in 1987 from \$8 to \$18 per ton. But this was hardly an example of political courage, since Montréal incinerates 90 percent of its own garbage. The Miron quarry site is mostly used by the 27 suburban cities of the Montréal Urban Community.

These cities complained about the hike at the intermunicipal commission which settled the price at \$12.44 per ton. Since then, Montréal has not made any further moves.

Nonetheless, a major urban development is planned on the site of the old quarry, which occupies hundreds of acres in the East End of the city, just a few miles from downtown Montréal.

Greener on the other side

In Ontario, inspectors have enforced a strict recycling and incentive regulation since September. According to the measure, any garbage truck containing more than 20 percent cardboard is liable to a \$2000 fine.

But nothing similar could exist in Québec largely because of underfunding at the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry cannot even enforce its own regulations concerning landfill exploitation.

In the St. Lawrence River Valley, which is the most heavily industrialized and most densely populated area of the province, the number of inspectors is far below what is required for surveillance of the sites.

And Georges Simard, who is in charge of Québec's landfills, said this "is precisely where we most desperately need control that there is the least."

According to a recent Ministry of Environment report, most of Québec's 71 landfills have not been

sampled for chemical tests more than three times in the last fifteen years.

Georges Simard conceded that the Ministry is unable to enforce its own norms in 50 percent of the sites in Québec. Most of the sites that receive a "licence of exploitation" from the Ministry do not even conform to Ministry standards, he said.

Garbage collection is subject to no control at all. Nobody knows how many entrepreneurs collect garbage in Québec, who they are or where they dump. "When cities invite bids for refuse collection contracts, competition is so high that contractors are left cutting down their prices to the extent that they virtually cannot afford to pay for burying in landfills," explained Jacques Gaudreau. "And some entrepreneurs without scruples try to save on tipping fees by dumping in unauthorised landfills that they often operate, illegally, themselves."

The number of these illegal dumps in Québec is tremendous, contributing even more to the fall in tipping fees. "Most of these sites are well known by the Ministry," said Daniel Thibeau, who owns an authorised landfill in Ste. Cecile de Milton, in the Eastern Townships.

"If you explore the vicinity, you will find four unauthorised landfills. I complained about it to the Ministry years ago, but nothing has been done," Thibeau said.

How Japan does it

Shoiry said recycling programs should target companies far more than individuals.

"The goal of recycling is not to ask people to use their kleenex twice or to have them do their share with a blue box. That's rubbish. The goal of recycling is to reduce the amount of waste to be buried in a landfill. And for that purpose, recycling commercial refuse is a lot more effective than household refuse," he said.

In any case, recycling could never replace landfills completely,

claimed Shoiry. "The Ministry of Environment acts as if it wanted to kill the landfill business by destroying its reputation among the population. No waste management plan not even that of the Japanese, who recycle above 50 percent of their garbage, can work without sanitary landfill."

The general manager of the Delaware Solid Wastes Authority, N. Vasuki, said, "Landfills are here to stay. They do not answer completely the problem of garbage disposal, but they are essential."

As it was devised in the 70s, the Québec waste management plan requires more than 90 landfill sites. However, only 71 are now in operation and many will have to be replaced soon.

Old landfills are overused because local populations consistently and vigorously resist the opening of new landfills. But the "Not-in-my-back-yard" syndrome has a lot of strength in Québec because of the lenience of the environment ministry's sanitation standards.

But according to Shoiry, landfill can be clean if properly laid out. He recently devised a model landfill equipped with an underground membrane and "buffer lagoons" to capture toxic liquids which flow from the landfill and turn it into clean water.

Shoiry said, "Improving a site in Québec costs about \$500 000. That is the amount the Ministry of Environment spends to convince the population every time they have to open a new landfill anyway."

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Post-secondary students feel the crunch

Native education to be 'terminated'

Québec students facing the current government onslaught on tuition fees are looking at the fight of Native students against budget cuts as an ominous sign of things to come.

For the last two and a half years, Native students have been waging a losing battle against cuts first made in May 1987 to the Post-Secondary Education Assistance Program (PSEAP). This year some 350 post-secondary students in Manitoba and British Columbia alone could not attend school because of the cuts.

Native groups are particularly bitter, since Natives have very low success rates at school. Only 20 percent of Natives are high school graduates—compared to 75 percent of other Canadians. Almost 40 percent have less than grade eight education. Extreme levels of poverty are compounded by these figures and Natives say they need all the help they can get from the government.

Alex Roslin

May 12, 1987 was the day Bill McKnight, federal minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced the new Native policy that some observers have called "sadistic." The new policy, known as Circular E-12, restricts access to post-secondary education and reduces spending at a time when Natives are increasingly relying on government assistance to go to school.

Spending at all levels—down to kindergarten—was affected by E-12. According to Indian Affairs figures, 899 Natives were denied funding in the next school year because of the changes, while in 1988/89, 243 additional Natives could not go to school.

Little white man

Observers were shocked when Pierre Cadieux, who became the Indian Affairs minister in 1988, gouged education spending again this April 7.

After Cadieux's cuts were announced, the NDP sponsored a motion in the House of Commons which said the government's "arbitrary and misanthropic policy... severely undermines the right and efforts of (Natives) to enhance their capacity to make meaningful and lasting improvements to their economic and social conditions."

According to the NDP motion, the spending cuts undermined efforts of Natives "to establish their self-reliance, thereby condemning them to unacceptable living conditions and driving them to desperate measures."

The 13 000 Natives helped by the PSEAP made up only 1.7 percent of the 750 000 post-secondary students in Canada. Natives make up four percent of Canada's population.

Native groups have noted that under the PSEAP, each Native student has a maximum living al-

lowance of \$675 a month. Meanwhile, students from developing countries may get up to \$900 a month under the federal Commonwealth Program.

Cadieux has also eliminated allowances for child care and travel. Director of education at the Assembly of First Nations Ruth Norton said these cuts are particularly harsh because many of the Natives affected have families—more than half of Native post-secondary students are over 25. Natives don't qualify for provincial child care subsidies either, because according to Indian Affairs, they are "wards" of the state.

"It's related to the government's general social policy," Norton said. The most recent E-12 cuts came in the midst of a proposed reduction of about \$900 million in federal post-secondary spending over the next five years.

According to Norton, "This government cuts back on the poorest of the poor. You could almost call it sadistic."

"The ministry has an underlying theme—control over Natives and the undermining of Native autonomy," she claimed.

Changes to the PSEAP include suspicious provisions which Norton said are part of an effort to undermine opportunities for Natives. Measures include a reduction from 96 to 48 in the number of months Natives can receive funding, which eliminates the chance of going on to graduate or professional schools.

Some Native groups suggest that Cadieux's policy is designed to actually punish Natives who do well. This is not something new to government policy, they argue. Until the 1950s, Indians had to surrender their Native status to accept a BA from a Canadian university. To be an educated Indian was a legal contradiction in terms.

Kenneth Deer, a former education consultant for the Assembly of First Nations, gave as an example of peculiar Indian Affairs policy—making the restriction that Natives cannot be funded to attend American universities. He noted this restriction was frustrating because many Natives live on reserves which straddle the US-Canada border, like Akwesasne near Cornwall.

Real strange cuts

Deer is one of many Indians at the Kahnawake reserve whose families live in Brooklyn through much of the year, because they work as ironworkers there. He said Natives from these families cannot even study in the US.

Norton said the E-12 cutbacks were "strange," since spending on education would only be a wise investment for the government. "It would reduce future dependence on welfare," she said.

And according to Deer, "It's clear that investment in education will save Canada money."

An Assembly of First Nations report in 1988 said that 85 percent of Native university graduates have jobs.

But other statistics given in this report painted a gloomy picture of the lives Natives lead:

- unemployment in Native communities averages 55 percent with the rate in some as high as 90 percent;

- 38 percent of Natives have less than grade eight education;

- 70 percent of Natives under 25 have been in jail, and Natives account for three-quarters of admissions to federal penitentiaries in the western provinces;

- the average life expectancy of Natives is eight years lower than for whites (in the U.S. the figure is under 40 years).

Added up, the statistics point to an overwhelming need on the part of Natives for government assistance. Still, under the new PSEAP, 2000 Natives could not go on to post-secondary education this September, according to estimates published in the *Ottawa Citizen*.

Deer said the new policies amounted to "cultural genocide." He suggested the government is trying to undermine treaty obligations to Natives unilaterally, like they did in the early 1970s.

This policy, which Natives call "termination," got new credibility after a 1985 task force under Deputy Prime Minister Eric Neilson suggested Natives should be removed from federal responsibility.

The Neilson report decided federal spending on education and social service, which Natives say is obligatory under long-standing treaties, was merely "discretionary," or arbitrary, spending.

According to the Neilson report, "It is important to distinguish between what is being done on the basis of legal obligation of the federal government and programs grown up over time for social policy reasons."

The report said thirty five percent of the Indian Affairs budget was merely "discretionary" and could be axed. It suggested the government has no obligation to educate Natives who are over 17.

Natives saw the Neilson paper as a confirmation of their worst nightmares—a throwback to the days of the 1969 Trudeau White Paper on Federal Indian Policy, which wrote off dozens of treaties in an attempt to "assimilate" Natives into white culture.

It's an outrage

Norton said the Assembly of First Nations is researching a Charter of Rights challenge under sections of the 1982 Constitution Act which obligate the federal government to uphold treaties which promise education and other social services to Natives.

Although Charter challenges usually receive at least partial funding from government agencies like the Court Challenges Program, a



Native group which applied for money last spring has received no reply to its request, said Norton.

Natives fear the "termination" policy will crush hopes for economic self-determination at a time when social conditions have never been worse in Native communities. The E-12 changes are a pivotal step on the way to complete termination of the treaty relationship, Native groups fear.

In an Education Department Workshop last February, John Rayner, an assistant deputy minister to Cadieux, said, "There is a fundamental difference between Indian people and the government."

In letters sent to Native groups last March, Cadieux wrote, "I cannot believe that references in the treaties to education include post-secondary education."

But according to a First Nations Students Network report, "The future of First Nations Peoples is at stake."

In May, the Network told the House of Commons Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development that "education cannot be separated from the treaty and Aboriginal rights issues."

The Network argued post-secondary education has become an indispensable part of the educational process. As a result, the treaty guarantees of federal support for Native education must include post-secondary education.

Natives were particularly outraged by the government's lack of consultation before making the

education spending cuts. Although the government claimed to have consulted over 500 groups and individuals prior to the April cutbacks, some of those the government alleged were consulted claim they were not even contacted.

Deer called the consultation process "insincere" and "questionable." According to Norton, many of those "consulted" were merely surveyed by phone. "It was a shoddy thing," Norton said.

For many Natives, the disappointing consultation procedure was just another sign that the government is prepared to plow over Native concerns and needs.

In their address to the Commons Standing Committee, Native students referred to a promise Brian Mulroney made at the 1985 First Minister's Conference that "policies regarding Aboriginal peoples will be made after open, public consultation, particularly at the grassroots level."

Mulroney claimed his underlings "fully recognise and agree with the emphasis that Aboriginal peoples place on having their special rights inserted into the highest law of the land, protected from arbitrary legislative action."

The First Nations Student Network was cynical about Mulroney's record of broken promises. "Consultation is defined as deliberation and conference... At issue is either the blatant incompetence of the Indian and Northern Affairs bureaucracy or the prime minister's honesty to honour a basic commitment."

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Science Byelections Poll Locations

(10 a.m. - 3 p.m. unless otherwise noted)

Tuesday October 24
Union
Leacock
Redpath Library
Burnside (Basement)
Stewart Biology
Bishop Mountain Hall
(11:30-1pm, 5-7pm)

Wednesday October 25
Union
Leacock
Redpath Library
Rutherford Physics
McIntyre (6th floor)

Only Science Undergraduates
may vote.

Look for Candidates
Pensketches and Photos
in Monday's *Daily* and
at the Polls.

Chief Returning Officer
Eric Brian Steinman

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ya like photos,
writin' a lot, 'n'
features...

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as much as
you need us.

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FEATURES**

**MEETs at
16h, Wed.;
PHOTOS
at 17h.,
Wed. too!**



Arts & Science
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SCIENCE REPRESENTATIVE TO SSMU

Fred Harding, U2 Anatomy

I am running for this position to give science students a strong voice on campus and in the Student's Society. I'll be pushing "Hard" for more accessibility to computer loans for science students. As well, evaluations for science courses should be readily available. It seems only a select few ever get to see them.

I am opposed to increasing tuition fees because I don't believe this will lead to any increase in the quality of education at McGill.

If you are looking for better representation than what you've been getting in the past vote FRED on Tuesday and Wednesday.



Shawn Khan, U2 Physiology

Shawn is a U2 Physiology student from Mississauga, Ontario. He is seeking the position of Science Rep because he feels that Science students' views have not been heard as clearly as they could have been in recent years. Shawn is not seeking any earth-shattering changes but would like to draw attention to certain areas, such as the unacceptably low credit value for heavy workload laboratory courses such as Physio 211D, Bio 301 and Bio 302.

Shawn's experience in student government started in high school on student council and continues today as a member of the executive of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. Last year he was actively involved with the Caribbean Students' Society. He would like to see a good turnout of voters on election day to show that Science Students do care and want to be heard.



Lorenzo Ferri

I ain't no fuckin' artsy, nor no English Major. But I do know how to get your, the science students, views and concerns implemented within the ASUS. The key is communication. One of the main roles of the science member-at-large is to organize parties and social events. Since I'm an experienced partier, I feel that I'm qualified for this position. A vote for me is a vote for rocking parties and one hell of a fucking good year.



Antoinette McDaniel

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Poll Locations in today's
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Chief Returning Officer
Eric Brian Steinman

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PHOTO BY GILLES PESANT

Superstitious government avoids abortion action

by Leilah Nadir

When the Mulroney government did not keep its promise to unveil abortion legislation last Friday the 13th, some thought it was a throw-back to Medieval Age superstition. Perhaps it wasn't cowardice—but the unlucky date—that caused the government to delay once again its decision on the controversial issue.

Indeed, the next day pro-choice demonstrators across the country made it clear any legislation limiting access to abortion would be medieval.

Protesters in Montréal carried an enormous coat-hanger at the

front of a march to underline the fact that recriminalizing abortion would cause women to return to back-street abortions.

The demonstration began with a rally at Phillips Square before protesters marched to Place du Canada, where the office of the Federal Reform Commission on abortion law is located. The demonstration, organized by the Coalition Québécoise pour le Droit à L'Avortement Libre et Gratuit, was attended by almost 1500 people. Only 20 were McGill students.

There was a festive air at Phillips Square as the demonstrators assembled. Signs read, "No pope,

no judge, no medicine, no partner. It is a woman's decision," and, "Get your laws off my body."

When the march through downtown Montréal began, the mood became more serious. A woman

from the Coalition led chants such as, "Abortion is a woman's fight, United we will win the fight," from a van at the front of the march.

One of the McGill demonstrators said the government should stop treating abortion as an illness "that needed to be cured."

Protester Chantal Sundavam

Access to Québec abortions limited

by Jane Desbarats

Although abortion has been legal in Canada since the Supreme Court struck down the abortion law in January 1987, little was done to make it a fully accessible service, says a study by the Regroupement des Centres de Santé de Femmes.

According to Luce Hamois and Michèle Roy, the authors of the report, the availability of facilities themselves is "unacceptable."

They reported only 48 centres in Québec offer abortion services, and there are only three areas where abortions are offered up to twenty weeks of pregnancy.

Abortion services in the remote northern areas of Québec are very difficult to obtain, says the report. Women from these areas must pay traveling costs to have abortions performed in Montréal.

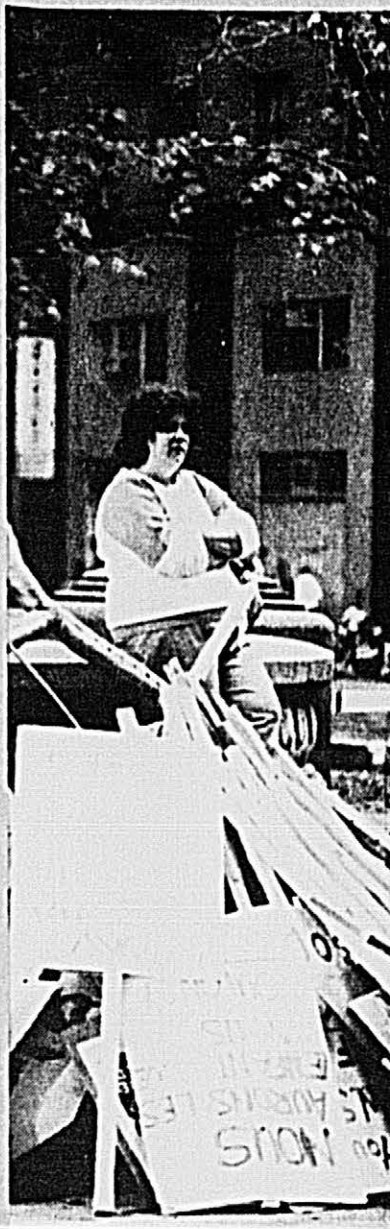
At most clinics, especially in Montréal, there are delays of at least three weeks. As a result, many patients are forced to go to the United States—where abortions are available up to twenty five weeks after conception, but cost up to \$2000.

Hamois and Roy interviewed 35 women who had abortions in Québec—only 65 percent were satisfied with the treatment they received. Many claimed they were "being punished for their decision" by medical workers opposed to abortion.

The women stressed the impor-

tance of receiving adequate staff support and abortion counselling, as well as the companionship of other women who have received abortions.

But one woman who used the available counselling services said they were "a complete waste of time." There is a strain on the counselling services since demand far exceeds supply.



wanted abortion to become a part of the Canadian Health Act, instead of a moral or legal issue. "A woman's body is not a human incubator. Women have a fundamental right to the freedom of choice regarding abortion."

Male McGill students at the rally suggested more men should participate in pro-choice protests to

support women's rights.

Some protesters claimed the Mulroney government risks losing a lot of public support because abortion is such a controversial issue.

According to Ruth Selwyn of the Coalition Québécoise, "It's hard to get consensus in the caucus, so that's why the legislation has been delayed."

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AIDS Special Issue

People interested in working on the AIDS special issue (Appearing at the end of November) should come to a newswriters' meeting on Wednesday at 16h00 in Union B-03, or drop by the office and leave a message for one of the co-ordinators, or phone us at 398-6784/85.

Post-secondary students feel the crunch

Native education to be 'terminated'

Québec students facing the current government onslaught on tuition fees are looking at the fight of Native students against budget cuts as an ominous sign of things to come.

For the last two and a half years, Native students have been waging a losing battle against cuts first made in May 1987 to the Post-Secondary Education Assistance Program (PSEAP). This year some 350 post-secondary students in Manitoba and British Columbia alone could not attend school because of the cuts.

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Alex Roslin

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Little white man

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An Assembly of First Nations report in 1988 said that 85 percent of Native university graduates have jobs.

But other statistics given in this report painted a gloomy picture of the lives Natives lead:

- unemployment in Native communities averages 55 percent with the rate in some as high as 90 percent;
- 38 percent of Natives have less than grade eight education;
- 70 percent of Natives under 25 have been in jail, and Natives account for three-quarters of admissions to federal penitentiaries in the western provinces;
- the average life expectancy of Natives is eight years lower than for whites (in the U.S. the figure is under 40 years).

Added up, the statistics point to an overwhelming need on the part of Natives for government assistance. Still, under the new PSEAP, 2000 Natives could not go on to post-secondary education this September, according to estimates published in the *Ottawa Citizen*.

Deer said the new policies amounted to "cultural genocide." He suggested the government is trying to undermine treaty obligations to Natives unilaterally, like they did in the early 1970s.

This policy, which Natives call "termination," got new credibility after a 1985 task force under Deputy Prime Minister Eric Neilson suggested Natives should be removed from federal responsibility.

The Neilson report decided federal spending on education and social service, which Natives say is obligatory under long-standing treaties, was merely "discretionary," or arbitrary, spending.

According to the Neilson report, "It is important to distinguish between what is being done on the basis of legal obligation of the federal government and programs grown up over time for social policy reasons."

The report said thirty five percent of the Indian Affairs budget was merely "discretionary" and could be axed. It suggested the government has no obligation to educate Natives who are over 17.

Natives saw the Neilson paper as a confirmation of their worst nightmares—a throwback to the days of the 1969 Trudeau White Paper on Federal Indian Policy, which wrote off dozens of treaties in an attempt to "assimilate" Natives into white culture.

It's an outrage

Norton said the Assembly of First Nations is researching a Charter of Rights challenge under sections of the 1982 Constitution Act which obligate the federal government to uphold treaties which promise education and other social services to Natives.

Although Charter challenges usually receive at least partial funding from government agencies like the Court Challenges Program, a



Native group which applied for money last spring has received no reply to its request, said Norton.

Natives fear the "termination" policy will crush hopes for economic self-determination at a time when social conditions have never been worse in Native communities. The E-12 changes are a pivotal step on the way to complete termination of the treaty relationship, Native groups fear.

In an Education Department Workshop last February, John Rayner, an assistant deputy minister to Cadieux, said, "There is a fundamental difference between Indian people and the government."

In letters sent to Native groups last March, Cadieux wrote, "I cannot believe that references in the treaties to education include post-secondary education."

But according to a First Nations Students Network report, "The future of First Nations Peoples is at stake."

In May, the Network told the House of Commons Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development that "education cannot be separated from the treaty and Aboriginal rights issues."

The Network argued post-secondary education has become an indispensable part of the educational process. As a result, the treaty guarantees of federal support for Native education must include post-secondary education.

Natives were particularly outraged by the government's lack of consultation before making the

education spending cuts. Although the government claimed to have consulted over 500 groups and individuals prior to the April cutbacks, some of those the government alleged were consulted claim they were not even contacted.

Deer called the consultation process "insincere" and "questionable." According to Norton, many of those "consulted" were merely surveyed by phone. "It was a shoddy thing," Norton said.

For many Natives, the disappointing consultation procedure was just another sign that the government is prepared to plow over Native concerns and needs.

In their address to the Commons Standing Committee, Native students referred to a promise Brian Mulroney made at the 1985 First Minister's Conference that "policies regarding Aboriginal peoples will be made after open, public consultation, particularly at the grassroots level."

Mulroney claimed his underlings "fully recognise and agree with the emphasis that Aboriginal peoples place on having their special rights inserted into the highest law of the land, protected from arbitrary legislative action."

The First Nations Student Network was cynical about Mulroney's record of broken promises. "Consultation is defined as deliberation and conference... At issue is either the blatant incompetence of the Indian and Northern Affairs bureaucracy or the prime minister's honesty to honour a basic commitment."

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(10 a.m. - 3 p.m. unless otherwise noted)

Tuesday October 24
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Leacock
Redpath Library
Burnside (Basement)
Stewart Biology
Bishop Mountain Hall
(11:30-1pm, 5-7pm)

Wednesday October 25
Union
Leacock
Redpath Library
Rutherford Physics
McIntyre (6th floor)

Only Science Undergraduates
may vote.

Look for Candidates
Pensketches and Photos
in Monday's *Daily* and
at the Polls.

Chief Returning Officer
Eric Brian Steinman

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SCIENCE REPRESENTATIVE TO SSMU

Fred Harding, U2 Anatomy

I am running for this position to give science students a strong voice on campus and in the Student's Society. I'll be pushing "Hard" for more accessibility to computer loans for science students. As well, evaluations for science courses should be readily available. It seems only a select few ever get to see them.

I am opposed to increasing tuition fees because I don't believe this will lead to any increase in the quality of education at McGill.

If you are looking for better representation than what you've been getting in the past vote FRED on Tuesday and Wednesday.



Shawn Khan, U2 Physiology

Shawn is a U2 Physiology student from Mississauga, Ontario. He is seeking the position of Science Rep because he feels that Science students' views have not been heard as clearly as they could have been in recent years. Shawn is not seeking any earth-shattering changes but would like to draw attention to certain areas, such as the unacceptably low credit value for heavy workload laboratory courses such as Physio 211D, Bio 301 and Bio 302.

Shawn's experience in student government started in high school on student council and continues today as a member of the executive of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. Last year he was actively involved with the Caribbean Students' Society. He would like to see a good turnout of voters on election day to show that Science Students do care and want to be heard.



Lorenzo Ferri

I ain't no fuckin' artsy, nor no English Major. But I do know how to get your, the science students, views and concerns implemented within the ASUS. The key is communication. One of the main roles of the science member-at-large is to organize parties and social events. Since I'm an experienced partier, I feel that I'm qualified for this position. A vote for me is a vote for rocking parties and one hell of a fucking good year.



Antoinette McDaniel

Not Available

Poll Locations in today's
paper
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Eric Brian Steinman

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PREVENTING HEART DISEASE AT MCGILL

by Nalini Johnson

The effective prevention of heart disease may begin with the treatment of liver disease, according to the Director of the McGill Unit for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease. This is because heart disease may actually start with the onset of liver disease, which is often misdiagnosed.

"We've learned that heart disease is not so much a disease as a complication of another disease," said Allan Sniderman, from McGill's Department of Medicine. "There are a whole series of specific diseases that cause premature cardiovascular disease (CAD), which occurs in those under 60 years of age who get CAD. Liver disease is one of them." Sniderman made these comments last week at a talk sponsored by the McGill Faculty of Medicine.

"According to the popular risk factor approach, one in two Canadians should be treated for their increased risk of developing heart disease before the age of 60. To prevent CAD, I'd have to treat the whole population. A lot of these people would never have developed CAD in the first place. And our health care system cannot af-

excess cholesterol and appears bigger. The other has less cholesterol and more triglyceride fat and appears smaller (VLDL).

The risk of heart disease is a function of the number of larger LDL particles, which have a larger amount of cholesterol in them. According to Sniderman, the covering around these particles easily breaks down in the blood and results in the release of cholesterol into the bloodstream, where it soon becomes attached to vessel walls.

Headed doctors cannot assume that as the level of cholesterol in the body goes up, so do the number of particles. A patient may have excess LDL particles in the blood, and yet not have a high cholesterol level. This cholesterol, which is generally contained in VLDL particles, stays within the particle. "Free-floating cholesterol poses no problem. It is when it attaches itself to the wall of the arteries that the patient begins to be at high risk of developing heart disease."

Similarly, a patient may have a low LDL count and yet be at high risk of developing the disease. "You can have two individuals with the same cholesterol level with a 100 per cent difference in particle size and number," he said.

"According to the popular risk factor approach, one in two Canadians should be treated for their increased risk of developing heart disease before the age of 60," says Sniderman. "To prevent premature cardiovascular disease, I'd have to treat the whole population."

ford to treat even 50 per cent of the population that is at risk," he added.

Presently, heart disease can be predicted to within only 14 per cent accuracy using serum (in the blood) cholesterol as a measure. Sniderman said he has found a way to measure it which is more than 40 per cent accurate.

"Contrary to popular belief, a cholesterol test, which traditionally involves the counting of LDL particles in the bloodstream, is not a good tool to diagnose an individual's risk of developing heart disease. LDL is a kind of fat that may or may not lead to the accumulation of cholesterol in the walls of the arteries," he said.

In the process of improving blood cholesterol tests, Sniderman may have stumbled on a way to reduce the cost of prevention and treatment of heart and liver disease by targeting the high-risk population.

Sniderman, who is also director of cardiology at the Royal Victoria Hospital, recently completed research experiments on the behaviour of cholesterol in the liver. He said he has found two kinds of LDL. One kind of LDL particle has

According to Sniderman, the problem starts in the liver, where LDL is modified.

"A good functioning liver will get rid of excess cholesterol in the LDL particles and add triglyceride, which is the good fatty acid, to become VLDL. The VLDL, which is lighter, can then get into the bloodstream without causing cholesterol to accumulate in the vessel walls," he said.

A bad liver cannot convert LDL to VLDL fast enough. It will not manufacture enough triglycerides to go into the LDL particles. So instead it reverses the process by breaking down VLDL to LDL to get the extra triglycerides it needs.

As a result, the bad LDL particles return to the bloodstream, along with the new LDL particles made from the VLDL in the liver, further increasing the accumulation of cholesterol in the walls of the arteries.

"With better diagnostic tools that will lead from these findings, I think we'll actually find a reduction of cases that have developed heart disease. And those that have it will be properly diagnosed," Sniderman said.

Astronomer visits McGill

Commemorating planet Pluto

by Nalini Johnson

The scientist who discovered the planet Pluto was in Montréal last week, where he spoke to a large audience at the auditorium of l'Université de Montréal about his discovery and the Clyde Tombaugh Scholars Endowment Fund.

Tombaugh discovered Pluto on 18 February, 1930 while working at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona. The astronomer was 24 years old at the time. He had only a high school degree and no formal training in the science of astronomy. He began working at the observatory only two years before his discovery.

"I photographed 70 per cent of the sky, so I figure I looked at about 90 million stars," Tombaugh said during the event, which was co-sponsored by U. de M., Dow Planetarium, l'Association des Groupes Astronomes du Québec and the Royal Astronomical Association of Canada.

Planets are discovered at the rate of about one a century, he said.

Pluto was the first new planet to be discovered since 1846, the year Neptune was spotted. Earlier, Sir William Herschel of Britain discovered Uranus in 1781.

Years ago, Percival Lowell, who founded the Flagstaff observatory, predicted the existence of a planet beyond Neptune. He said an unknown mass was responsible for the irregularities in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune. He died in 1916 before his "Planet X" was discovered.

The observatory was in need of money, and it wanted to boost its reputation. With its newly-acquired 13-inch telescope, it hired Tombaugh at a very low salary. Tombaugh proceeded to look at 400 000 star images per photographic plate which the telescope produced daily. Comparing the plates, he tried to find two dots that wouldn't match. This would indicate the dots had moved in time, signalling the presence of an unknown planet.

"I got a little bit tired of it at the end," Tombaugh said.

On February 18, he compared

plates he made January 23 and 29. One dot had shifted an eighth of an inch over those six days. This dot was Pluto.

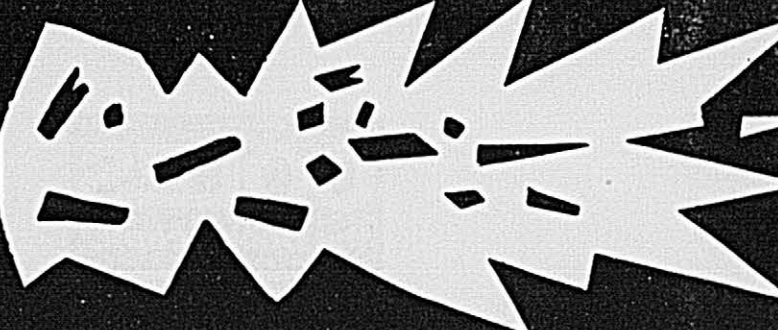
Tombaugh, who is currently emeritus professor at New Mexico State University (NMSU), said there may be another planet beyond Pluto. "But it would be very faint and it would take a massive effort to find it. When people ask if I think I've missed another planet, I say, 'No, I don't think so, but you are welcome to examine my plates,'" he said.

According to Jim Walters, science writer for the Los Angeles Times, "Pluto is smaller than the Earth's moon." It is also the smallest planet known to us.

"It makes one revolution of the sun in 248.4 years, in an eccentric orbit that currently places it closer to the sun than Neptune. Pluto will become the most outermost planet again in 1999," he stated.

Pluto's surface is more than 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

"It is probably a methane snowball. And right now, while it's closest to the sun, some of that is probably melting to form a methane atmosphere," he added.

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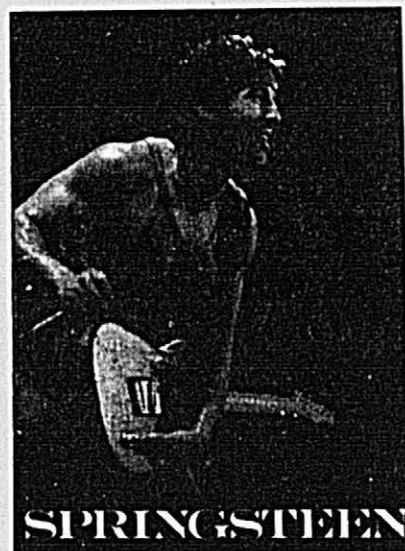
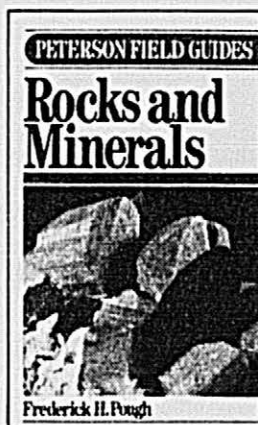


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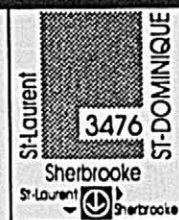
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Great White North?

To the Daily:

At first, I thought it was an image from a South African magazine, but instead, it was the front page of the Edmonton Heritage Day Program.

During the last two decades Canada has been very pompous regarding "racism". The creation of our unique "Multicultural Society" is a wonderful idea and proof of it. Unfortunately, it is still only a highly verbal concept that has not yet arrived in the mind of many Canadians. Individuals and institutions are even now struggling against the idea of true multiculturalism. Our media, for example, continues to be one of the principal producers of, subliminally or overtly direct, images that promote and advertise a "white only" society.

You do not believe it? Well, just take a look of what I first thought was an image from a South African magazine, the front page of the 1989 Edmonton Heritage Festival Program.

It is extremely ironic that during a festival that has the goal of promoting and celebrating multiculturalism, one can find subliminal messages of racism.

With the exception of two Asian looking children, not a single black, Eastern Indian, Native Canadian or any other visible minority can be found in the ingenious work of the photographer. It is very unfortunate that the organizers of the Heritage Festival did not bother to look for or to create a picture in which the so-called cultural kaleidoscope could have been more accurately represented.

Furthermore, in an unconscious fashion, the predominance of boys in the picture has a very powerful effect in fomenting sexism. Even



though the "Together we're better!" logo is written on the picture, the words become meaningless when the portrait is full of images that could evoke racism and sexism.

Women make up 51% of our Canadian population; however they are underrepresented in this picture as a tiny minority. This kind of visual stimulus is tremendously destructive and only contributes to the perpetuation of sexist and racist thought in our society.

Sexism and racial prejudice are both forms of human discrimination. If we Canadians talk about being different, we should behave differently. We should also be more critical of our media, especially of those forms that seem to be paradoxical to our beliefs as Canadians, which we like to think are: culturally tolerant and non-prejudice.

Learning is not only a conscious process in which we willingly engage, but it is also a process that occurs subliminally on unconscious levels. Thus, subliminal messages are extremely effective in shaping our thinking and altering our behaviour. Our children are highly perceptive to our conscious or unconscious teachings. Therefore, it is our responsibility to ensure that a new generation with new values, new beliefs, new concepts and new "images" will be able to eradicate human discrimination in our Canadian Society.

Hugo Burgos
Montréal

Platoon educational,
not fascist

To the Daily:

I would like to respond to the letter written by Robin Bertin, Pascale Ryan and Elise Benoit (October 4), protesting the showing of the movie *Platoon* at Gert's during the lunch hour. I do not take issue with their legitimate desire to enjoy a drink without having to hear loud and constant "machine gun fire and screaming". Gert's may or may not be the appropriate place for such a screening.

But their broad-sweeping infer-

Furthermore, *lex talionis* serves the emotional needs of people but it derives the victim of the possibility of redemption. Instead of killing Demjanjuk, if he proves to 'Ivan the Terrible', Israel should either imprison him or, preferably, make him partake in a social welfare program. Albert Camus, in *Reflections on the Guillotine*, writes "...this new murder, far from making amends for the harm done to the social body, adds a new blot to it." We want justice, not murder.

Andrew Rosen
Philosophy U2

Space: The Facts

To the Daily:

Re: "Nuclear Gamble: betting our lives on the shuttle".

Carl, take a pill! Are you a scientist? Well, we are... and we have a few comments of our own concerning your letter to *The Daily*.

a) The scientific community has known about the fact that Galileo was powered by nuclear means for quite a while (via Pulse News, CFCF channel 12). It was by no means a suppressed story. The reason for the lack of hype is due to the fact that the news media cannot find any flaws in the design or the project to substantiate any national or international panic.

b) Assuming your statistics (sources?) are correct, the overall probability of a plutonium "leak" is $(1/78) \times (0.083) = 0.1\%$. And what is a "leak"? It must be media jargon, since plutonium is a solid. A "leak" does not constitute a "disaster".

c) Galileo will fly by the Earth at a distance of 185 miles, which is about 200 km outside the realm of any definable atmosphere. When one considers that in 1969, NASA landed men on the Moon surface approximately 20 ft from the expected (a time when there were no "pocket calculators") and Voyager 2 is said to be only 20 miles off course at Neptune (5 billion km from the Earth) and was launched 12 years ago, when calculators (the kind with "maybe" a square root function) were being introduced. With today's supercomputers and the Earth-Venus distance being only 50 million km, we're not going to worry about it.

d) The Soviet 954 "accident" can hardly be compared, since NASA's safety record is much better than the Soviets' in this technology. I can't remember the last time I saw a mutant from Northern Canada.

e) When Einstein talked about dice, he was talking about the field of quantum mechanics, not intergalactic space travel (quantum mechanics is used to study the innermost properties of the atom). Einstein, however, has since been proven to be wrong concerning "that" subject. Ca41, however, you've been shown to be wrong about "this" subject.

We'd like to conclude that statistics are only statistics, not facts. They are not intended to be taken at face value (just ask a statistician on the subject of inferential statistics). People can tack a probability onto every facet of life. If we never take a chance, we'll never be able to cross the street...

Larry DiGirolamo
Mick Lord
Meteorology I

Wholesale
Destruction Unlikely

To the Daily:

So it was Carl P. Wilson III we saw ranting in a bathrobe on Ste. Catherine Street.

Sure, 49.25 lbs of plutonium can kill everyone, IF it is evenly spread over the entire biosphere. But here are the reasons why that won't happen:

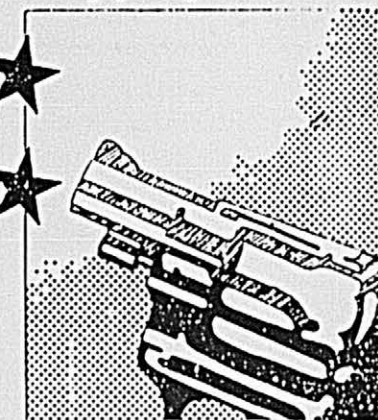
1) Yes, there is a 1 in 78 chance Atlantis will have an accident. But what are the chances that such an accident will have a wide dispersion explosion, the only realistic scenario that might cause a pluto-

ence that only "fascists" would want to watch such a movie displays a closed-minded and narrow view of humanity that one would hardly expect from educated university students. In fact, their apparent and categorical denigration of those who would wish to see such a film reflects an irrationally virulent intolerance of precisely the same nature as the "fascist" ideology which they seem to be opposing.

Clearly, the violence and gore in the *Platoon* are disturbing, but Bertin's, Ryan's and Benoit's premature condemnation of a film which they have not even seen in its entirety (save for a few short minutes in the pub) is short-sighted and inappropriate.

This motion picture attempts to depict a horrible and savage war through the eyes of an American drat. It shows the suffering and trauma endured not only by "white American soldiers", but also by blacks, hispanics, and other Americans. In addition, and no less importantly, the movie touched upon the disastrous effect of the conflict upon those who collectively suffered most of all: the Vietnamese people themselves. It revealed the excesses that can occur when a significant number of young and inadequately trained men are given

arms and sent to fight (often against their will) in a foreign country against an obscure enemy. The war was a tragedy both for the Vietnamese people, and for the American G.I.'s who served there, as well as their families. Many of those servicemen who survived returned home physically disabled and/or



emotionally traumatized, generally scorned and unacknowledged by their countrymen (sic).

War does not make a pretty picture. That's why this movie is not pretty. If a motion picture is to realistically depict a war on the front lines, it follows that certain scenes will be disturbing and violent. That is to be expected. Bertin, Ryan and Benoit are apparently making the mistake of equating the

nium leak? A whole lot smaller.

2) So, it's the 78th time. Boom. Well, from Mr. Wilson's own statistics, there is still only an 8.3% chance of a leak (note, not wide dispersion). Hence, the overall chance of a leak is 0.1%. I have more chance of getting hit by a bus.

3) If Galileo should re-enter the atmosphere, the casing will fuse, sealing in the contents. So even if this unlikely event occurs, the chances are the contents will fall like a meteor, and be concentrated enough for cleanup.

On another point, if Galileo, upon the "slingshot" by the Earth, re-enters the atmosphere instead of clearing it, the above will still apply. But the chances are minuscule; Voyager 2 can attest to our awesome accuracy in trajectory planning (30 000 mile approach to Neptune after seven years and 4 billion km is no small feat).

The potential for scientific advancement offered by Galileo is incalculable. Space exploration has already yielded (among others) medical advancements, computers and Teflon. We agree that risks are present, but the benefits far outweigh them. Life is fraught with risks; look at what risks Galileo took in challenging "established" knowledge. Perhaps in the future, Mr. Wilson should assess benefits more, and rant about risks less.

Jacques Pavlenyi
B.Eng. (Chem) U3
Pierre Pavlenyi
B.Eng. (Elec) U3

cheap and gratuitous violence of horror movies with the depictive violence of actual, real-life situations (the fact that they are simulated is not relevant here).

While some deviants will indeed be perversely gratified at the sight of gore and violence, others (hopefully the majority) will leave the movie theatre with a strengthened conviction that such senseless and large-scale atrocities as those occurring in war must be avoided in the future. This is a message that can never be driven home strong enough. Is it not for these same reasons that we are constantly reminded of the events of the Holocaust, which occurred almost fifty years ago? Why would it be wrong to depict atrocities that occurred elsewhere?

Those who wish to shield themselves from the disturbing material depicted in such films as *Platoon* should certainly be able to do so. But the sobering, and, dare I say, educational effect that such a movie might have on other persons must not be dismissed out of hand. In labelling those who would watch such a film as "fascists", Bertin, Ryan and Benoit are clearly abusing the term.

Karlis Freibergs
Poli Sci U1

Persons considering writing a letter to *The Daily* are reminded that they may instead submit a Hyde Park, which can be up to 500 words. Letters must remain under 300 words and are guaranteed to appear. Hyde Parks can be refused at the discretion of staff.

Make 'em do social
welfare

To the Daily:

I am dismayed with Professor Weinfield's concept of justice. In the October 2 article on John Demjanjuk, Weinfield seems to tacitly endorse the Israeli justice of death for war criminals. Although I agree that concentration camp atrocities are lamentable and monstrous, I disagree with the remedy of state execution for persons found guilty of these crimes. This attitude of *lex talionis* is barbaric. I don't believe that killing one person in response to killing other people is reasonably just. It may satisfy bitter and angry people. Yet, state executions do not address the problem of avoiding future crimes.

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...Laura X

...from Page 2

and emphasis on the support the administration is giving to student-initiated actions like the Walk-Safe Network follows the furor after 1988's alleged gang-rape at the Zeta Psi fraternity.

The crown dropped charges against the suspects because of a lack of physical evidence. The woman is now pursuing her case in civil court, where she has more control over the prosecution of the case.

Incidents like this one infuriated Laura X. She slammed the inability of the woman to prosecute her own case, and noted that in the United States, the District Attorney retains control over which cases are considered worth taking to court.

There is also a problem of sentencing discrepancy between judges. "One Montréal prosecutor says older, more conservative judges give out lighter sentences to rapists," said Laura X. This reflects the resistance of society to accept rape as a serious crime.

Another issue Laura X addressed is the media's reference to the woman whose case does end up in criminal court as someone who has "chosen to prosecute" her rapist. With any other criminal offence, the plaintiff is always considered the state—which prosecutes in the name, not only of the victim, but also of society in general.

These and other important legal distinctions absorb the current advocates of women's rights. But while they are active in changing century-old legislative inequities, some forms of rape can be made illegal only with difficulty, said a representative of the Ontario Federation of Students at the lecture.

"If a boyfriend threatens to leave his partner because she won't have sex with him, that should also be considered rape since it introduces a privilege for him into the relationship," she said.

The lecture was co-sponsored by the McGill Programming Network, McGill Residences, Law Students' Association, Medical Students' Society, Women's Medical Society and the Walk Safe Network. The McGill Students' Society flipped the bill for the event.

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the *Daily* business office, room B-17, Union Building, 9h00 - 15h00. Deadline is 14h00 two weekdays prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.50 per day; \$2.25 for 3 consecutive days, \$2.25 for 4 or more consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.50 per day. All others: \$5.00 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad per day - no discounts on boxing. **EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.**

The *Daily* assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The *Daily* reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Apartment for Rent. 1 1/2 basement in N.D.G. Party furnished. Heating, hot water taxes and electricity included. Quiet, on bus route. \$240.00 Call 738-2476.

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372 LOST & FOUND

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LOST: Gold 1986 school ring somewhere in Arts-Leacock building or outside between Leacock and the Union. If found please contact Brenda at 933-1064.

Lost: Prescription Ray-Bans, not aviators, but square caravans. I'm one sad kid, help me out, no questions asked, and you will be rewarded - 284-6457.

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McGill Student, gay, average height and build, very cheerful, seeks a sensitive other. Box 484, Place du parc, Mil., H2W 2P1.

Warm, good looking male, 30, enjoys dining, music, film, country walks. Would desire meeting an interesting female of warmth and character. Box 4253, NDG, H3Z 3B6.

AIDS ACTION WEEK is looking for volunteers for everything imaginable. Come help us design posters, tell us which speakers you'd like to hear, paint our banner. If you have a few hours or more now or during the week (November 27 to December 1), come to our meeting tomorrow at 17h00. Contact Jo-Anne at 848-0764 or Jeanne 875-1640 for details.

383 LESSONS OFFERED

Exchange English for French or Spanish practice at La Langathèque. The Language Exchange Network. Cheap - Efficient & Fun. 597-0680.

385 NOTICES

Gays and Lesbians of McGill Peer Counselling. Call 398-6822 or drop by union 417, MTW 7 - 10 p.m.

Lesbian/Gay studies group meets Thursdays, discussion group meets Fridays, both at Yellow Door (3625 Aylmer) 17h00. Info 597-0363 (Bill).

An Introduction to Animal rights. There will be a lecture given by Albert Simon tonight in Rm. B09, Student Union Building.

Amateur Instrumentalists of McGill. Rehearsals every Tuesday, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., Strathcona Music Bldg., Rm. C304. No auditions necessary (no current music majors please) Info: Pat Kerridge 398-4548.

Females wanted between ages of 18 - 35 not taking oral contraceptives, to participate in study on cognitive functioning and the menstrual cycle. Involves two one hour sessions and the taking of a blood sample. Will pay \$15. Call Diana - 322-4738.

FIESTA IS COMING!!! A celebration of multiculturalism at McGill, from Oct 30 - Nov. 3. Food fairs all week, a fashion show, movies, speakers ... stay tuned!

St. Martha's meets every Sunday in the basement of 3521 University (above Milton), 10:30 a.m. Everyone welcome! 398-4104, Rev. Roberta Clare, Presbyterian-United Church Chaplain.

Getting Married? McGill Chaplaincy service offers a marriage preparation course. Free to members of the McGill Community. To register call: 398-4104.

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